Schemes for Scientists

3009. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether there are any scheme under Government's consideration to encourage young scientists to pursue their research work at various scientific institutions and universities in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the number of scientists currently working and on what research projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

The Government of India have a number of schemes to encourage young scientists to pursue their research at various scientific institutions and Universities in the country. The details of these schemes are as follows:

1. Scheme for Young Scientists (SYS): This scheme covers young scientists (upto the age of 35 years) who have adequate background and training in any field of Science and Technology. It was initiated in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan and has been continued during the Seventh Plan period with increased emphasis on encouraging and assisting young scientists. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given for research in scientific and socio-economic projects as also for meeting and interacting at seminars and symposia; travel assistance is given to participate in international conferences and training courses; and awards are given for outstanding research work.

2. Science and Engineering Research Council for Young Scientists (SERCYS): As part of the Science and Engineering Research Council scheme of the Department of Science and Technology, a new programme has been initiated to support young research workers. This programme aims at providing research support to young scientists to pursue their bright ideas in newly emerging and front-line areas of research in various fields of Science and Engineering.

3. Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST): This scheme has been initiated during 1986-87 to provide greater opportunities to talented young scientists and technologists for specialised training in chosen front-line areas of Science and Technology under the guidance of experts at reputed international centres; to utilise the trained manpower for building national capability in these areas and to generate further and widen the expertise base in 'chosen' areas of Science and Technology.

About 150 young scientists are benefited by the above special schemes.

4. Besides the above schemes, several Government agencies e.g. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), University Grants Commission (UGC), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), etc. offer research fellowships and associateships to young scientists for working towards their Ph.D's and for projects sponsored in various institutions and Universities. About 12,200 young scientists are benefited by this. The projects cover various disciplines like Life Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Physical Sciences and Engineering Sciences, some of

which are in the thrust areas already identified.

Cost of Narora Atomic Power Plant

3010. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of atomic power project at Narora has gone up to Rs. 800 crores;

(b) what was the original estimated cost of the project; and

(c) what is the longevity of Narora Atomic Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) The original sanctioned cost of this project is Rs. 209.89 crores.

(c) The design-life of Narora Atomic Power Project is 25 years, though it is expected to generate power safely over a longer period.

Persons working on daily wages in Banks

3011. DR. MOHD. HASHIM WIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working in nationalised banks on daily wages till June, 1985;

(b) the number of persons working on daily wages continuously during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and till June, 1987; and

(c) by when such persons will be made permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and to the extent possible, will be laid on the Table of the House.

State-wise deposits of Banks

3012. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise deposits of banks all over the country till the end June, 1987;

(b) State-wise deposits in nationalised banks of the country till June, 1987; and

(c) State-wise credit-deposit ratio of banks all over the country till the end of June, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that data on credit: deposit ratio as at the end of June 1987 is not readily available with them. However, the State-wise deposits of Public Sector Banks and Scheduled Commercial Banks and credit-deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December, 1986 are set out in the Annexure (See Appendix CXLIII, Annexure No. 118]

Directors of Nationalised Banks

3013. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Directors appointed/nominated in the Nationalised Banks and State Banks of India during the last three years;

(b) what has been the tenure of these Directors;

(c) names of those who have worked as directors for over three years alongwith the reasons for that; and

(d) total amount of emoluments paid to the Directors during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI